

SUNSHADES HAVE NEW CHARM

ALL THE NEW FADS AND FANCIES OF DRESS SEEN IN THEM.

It is possible to find a parasol to correspond with almost any costume. Sunshades made of silk, lace and linen—the handles varied and pretty.

The sunshade has taken on new charm to correspond with the beauty and picturesque of the summer frocks, coats and millinery. All of the new fads and fancies find reflection in the latest parasols, and it is possible to find a parasol to correspond with almost any costume, although the ultra fastidious woman orders her hats, parasols and frocks en suite.

The successful milliners are showing fascinating and wonderful sets including hat, parasol and scarf or shoulder drapery. These sets are in tulle, in chiffon, in lace, in silk, and are all coquettish, elaborate, glistening, but their cost is a trifle appalling to the woman of limited bank account.

A visit to the shops will readily prove that it is not necessary to plunge into riotous extravagance in order to have an attractive parasol. The new sunshades are made of any and every material, from cotton and linen to chiffon and real lace, and the range of prices is correspondingly wide.

Almost all of the new handles are exceptionally long and slender and so harmonize with the old-time ideas carried out in frocks and millinery. Handles of natural wood, or wood painted to match the color of the parasol covering, are most frequently seen, although of course there is wide variety in the more costly handles.

Gold, silver and other metals, porcelain, glass, crystal, are all pressed into service, and carved ivory is considered especially chic. But whatever the material, it is not used showily. The modish parasol handle may be handsome, may be excessively expensive, but it must not be conspicuous.

There are, of course, hosts of parasols plainly covered with silk, one-colored,

depth of a four inch transparent hem. Pongee parasols, plain, embroidered or inset with openwork motifs in lace or embroidery, color to match the pongee, have painted wooden handles exactly in the coloring of the pongee.

Applicable designs ornament some of the imported parasols, autumn foliage in soft



reds and browns being, for example, applied on a cover of plain light green taffeta or upon extra silk. Combinations of appliqué motifs and embroidery upon the silk trim other parasols.

There are, for instance, certain charming models in delicate coloring whose edges are cut in deep scallops and bordered with a



dotted, striped or brocaded. Less severe than these, but still very simple, are the Louisiane and taffeta parasols in plain color with dotted or brocaded borders.

Black and white dotted silk is liked for these borders, and the check is often substituted for the dot. A band of rich Swiss or batiste embroidery is another successful border for the plain silk parasol. A bouillonné with a narrow frill on either side and made of the silk with which the para-



sol is covered makes a good border trimming.

Plain silk in light hue with a broad garland of roses or other flowers running around in border fashion is to be one of the leading parasol covers for the summer. In one Fifth Avenue shop are shown delightful parasols, whose borders are cut in big scallops and embroidered in flower garlands caught at the upper point of each scallop with knots of ribbon.

These parasols are carried out in Louis colors and are indescribably dainty, although they have no fluffiness about them. Of the same description are parasols of silk or of linen whose scalloped edges are button-holed and embroidered in heavy raised



designs or in the ubiquitous broderie Anglaise.

The broderie Anglaise linen parasols are to be among the smartest sunshades of the season, and, although not cheap, are durable and suitable for all ordinary wear. Some of these linen parasols have covers in two parts, each circular, each scalloped, button-holed, embroidered and one overlapping the other.

Parasols with a foundation covering of plain silk have an outer covering of mouse-ear in the same color stretched smoothly over the silk, but extending over it to the

applied half wreath of exquisite batiste embroidery. From the centre of each scallop and from the upper points of the scallop lines of graduated dots embroidered in

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cottons to match the batiste run upward toward the top of the parasol.

Parasols of this kind are used as trimming upon many parasols of the more elaborate type, being inset in motifs or combined

with fine lace and chiffon. A white Louisiane finished at the edge with five narrow frills of lace has an appliqué design of heavy batiste embroidery heading the lace frills. Lace is used in every conceivable way upon the new parasols, and in every conceivable



quality as well. There are covers in Duchesse, Chantilly, Cluny, Bruges, Rondeau, guipure and Alençon which are hand-made and modish, but the covers trimmed in lace frills and floured in inset design

riches and appliqué seem newer and more

THE MODISH ENGLISH GIRL.

SHE IS SLENDER, LONG OF LIMB AND GRACEFUL.

Her Type Will Be in Favor With the American Summer Girl This Year—To Attain It One Must Go Out in the Rain, Take Knee Exercises and Look Happy.

It is a settled thing that the long-legged girl is coming into fashion. She was the girl made popular by Du Maurier, the tall, slender, graceful girl. She was the girl who came in with the first golfing fogs. She was the girl you saw when the golfers were at its height. She is slender, full of limb, round, though not plump, and splendidly athletic.

This type is not to be confused with the girl who is all elbows and pushes her way through all difficulties. She is not the angular girl, who has exercised all her flesh off and who is a bunch of muscle, nor the restless girl who must keep moving.

On the contrary, though tall and slender, she is well covered with flesh, sufficiently so to take off her angles, and, though not at all fat, she is far from lanky. She is very long in limb. She moves with a fine, easy grace. Her motions are not quick and birdlike. They are deliberate, and, in most actions, you would call her slow.

This girl has not an angle about her. Gibson must have taken his first type from the English girl, for his girl has the curiously uplifted chin of the English woman.

And he might have borrowed the full, Her second kind of exercise consisted in stepping up on top of a chair without using her arms, except as a balance. She stepped up, and she stepped down, without touching the back of the chair. For an awkward woman this is not so easy.

Knee stunts are what is needed when the hips are too full, and knee movements are the only ones that will bring the weight of the body upon the muscles of the knees and hips with sufficient force to reduce the weight.

But the English girl has other qualities. If she be of the English type of beauty. When seated, she sits perfectly upright. When she stands, she stands erect. That prim, erect pose with the hands demurely crossed in front, is typical of the perfectly bred English woman.

When standing, she stands straight, flat, the back instead of curving it, are all matters of habit. One can learn to be erect, but it is a thing which requires constant practice.

You cannot stand straight part of the time and expect to be always straight. The back grows round very quickly, the shoulders become curved in much less time than it takes them to become straight again. In three months a woman can grow crooked, but it will take her more than a year to get back all her former grace.

"If there is one point which is more noticeable than another about the English figure, it is the English shoulder blades," said an expert on feminine beauty. "The English woman's back is absolutely flat, and there is no such thing as a shoulder blade to be found."

"Keep your shoulder blades out of sight, don't cushion them with fat, if you want to be beautiful."

There is another fine thing about the English type, namely her happy look. She does not look as though she were suffering. That is the nicest thing about the English type of girl. She seems pleased with the world and with herself.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

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Narrow flat gold braid run through beadings is an effective trimming to brighten a dark frock.

Round flat ornaments made by running narrow soutache braid round and round in small shell fashion are much in evidence. Frequently gold braid is used for the centre of the ornament, but the outer circles make the difference.

The faded roses, which are a late Paris fad, are shown upon the imported millinery, but have not yet had enthusiastic acceptance here.

Blue roses in an odd faded hue which, in the hands of an artist, combine effect with certain American Beauty and pink shadings, are another abnormal novelty wearing the stamp of Parisian approval.

Shepherd's plaid checks in voile are among the smartest materials for the morning frock of wool.

Radium has appeared among the colors. Radium silk is a gleaming iridescent stuff, running through the shadings of opal, palest pink and mauve and white.

Crush belts of Japanese embroidered silk, with borders, straps and buckles of kid, are among the novelties.

ACCLIMATIZING PLANTS.

A Woman's Success With House Palms in an Ordinary Atmosphere.

This woman tried to raise palms and other indoor plants in the usual way, only to see them live for a short while in her gas lit house and then pine away. She had no conservatory and no pot of reproducing in her own house the atmosphere from which the flowers were taken.

She began to wonder after a while if it would be possible to take the plants to the air of an ordinary house and make it possible for them to flourish in that atmosphere. She resolved to make the experiment, believing that it was the sudden transfer from the hothouse to the den that had killed them.

She began with two or three very young palms bought from a nurseryman. After the first few days in the house it looked as if they too would succumb, and it was more than a month before they showed signs of improving. Then they took a sharp growth.

To this day these original palms are in her possession, although she has grown and sold many others since to her friends. She has learned that plants which grow so well in the ordinary house atmosphere.

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Decline of the Graceful Courtesy.

From the Chicago Tribune.

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At a private dance, how seldom one sees a girl make a graceful courtesy to her partner! Usually she does no more than nod in way that looks absolutely familiar. As for the men—well, a quarter of a century ago one saw more masculine grace at a dance than one sees now. The men of that day were capable of to-day! But after the sample of the girls, who can wonder at it?

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cannot grow legs to suit herself, she must be content with the next best thing, namely the making of her limbs long in proportion to her body.

This seems an impossible task at first, the altering of one's frame. But when you look about you will see the dumpy women who have transformed themselves into long, lily-limbed creatures.

The woman who is burdened with fat around the hips can never look short of limb. But she will lose some of that flesh, and will make her waist slender and symmetrical, immediately she will begin to look longer and more graceful.

Growing in height is an easy matter for the Englishwoman, for she has only to keep up her open air habits. She does not grow stout and she need do nothing to alter her custom of keeping out in the open.

But the American girl must battle with her traditions. She must do as her grandmothers did, and she must have taught her to do. On bad days she must stay in.

But should the American girl wish to outdo tradition a little, she can get her daily exercise without entirely shocking those who belong to her. With the aid of a gymnasium suit and a room which she can call a gymnasium, she can do a great deal.

The gymnasium suit is absolutely necessary. Without it no woman can exercise properly. The little short corset can be worn with all its strings let out. The short, easy-fitting suit need not be of the blousier type, nor need it be put on the regulation lines. But it must be free and easy, for in a tight suit no woman can get the benefit of her exercise.

Then to become long limbed she must take certain exercises. Any old exercise will not do. The woman who wants to be long limbed in proportion to her body, must study the long limbed movements.

A woman who made herself very graceful and lily in action, supple and easy, took the knee bending exercises.

She lowered herself on one knee and then on the other, jumping to her feet when changing the position.

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A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts.
GRAY AND WHITE HAIR
My stock is rich in all those beautiful rare shades of silver gray and pure white. No matter what shade your hair is, I can supply a coil, a coiffure or any of those modish front pieces and can always guarantee a perfect match.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
by artists of great ability. My methods of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assure you entire satisfaction.

WANTED, A PAPER SPOOL.

Problem That Long Puzzled Thread Makers Said to Have Been Solved.

WILLMANTON, Conn., April 16.—The matter of making a paper spool that would be equal if not superior to the wooden spool has been studied for many years and the American Thread Company, has spent considerable money in experiments in this direction. Until recently all schemes failed on account of the heavy pressure on a spool while in the winding machine.

Some time ago the officers of the concern believed that they had found a good practical substitute for the large wooden spool. It is made of paper, is much lighter than the wooden spool and makes a great saving in freight. But still it has its disadvantages.

Another paper spool has since then come to light in this city. Spools made on this system have undergone thorough tests and found to be able to stand the winding strain put on them in a thread winding machine.

Unlike other paper spools which are made from wet paper, this one is made from dry paper and is pressed into shape by hydraulic pressure of 6,000 pounds. As the paper used is of the best kind, but the makers intend to use old newspapers, because they are cheaper than other waste paper.

In the process of manufacturing the spools the old papers are run through a shredding machine that grinds and tears the paper up so that it looks very much like lint, a fine fuzz, is then taken in a perfectly dry state and with a glutinous sizing placed in a mould and subjected to great hydraulic pressure. The spool when made consists of two pieces which are glued together.

One feature of the spool is that no moisture of any kind is used in the process, and when it comes from the press it is as smooth as glass. The spool manufactured by the American Thread Company, instead of being smooth, is rough and has to be polished.

The fuzz, or powdered paper, from which the spool is made is gray before it is pressed, but after the process the spool is the color of rawhide leather and looks very much like a wooden spool that has been varnished. The saving in this spool over the wooden one is of course considerable. It weighs as much as the wooden one and thereby saves nothing on the freight bills. But the cost of manufacturing is less than half that of the wooden spool.

The spools made are large ones, on which a large amount of thread is wound. They have not been used in the shape of small ones for retail trade.

WOMEN MORE SURE-FOOTED.

They Go Easily Over Dangerous Crossings, While Men Must Help Each Other.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Is a woman more steady on her feet than a man, and can she distance him in getting over dangerous places?

An event in the Fox River Valley during the last week seems to apply to illustrate woman's agility and reminds one of the old school game of years ago, when boys followed each other over various paths in "following the leader."

During the recent flood in the valley and the moving of the heavy logs a portion of the trestle work known as the Five Islands bridge of the Elgin, Aurora and Southern electric line was partially damaged, so that it became impossible to run cars over it. The Elgin cars were run down to the bridge and the passengers crossed on foot to the car waiting at the other end. To enable the pedestrians to get over without trouble a walk of boards was nailed over the cross ties.